

THE DISTRICT DAY

COL. JOHN W. DOUGLASS CHAIR-
MAN OF THE

Committee on Arrangements Makes a Speech
Commends Macfarland's most Eloquent
Speech—Roundly Applauded—Gen. Geo. H.
Harris a Guest of Honor—Other Distinguished
Citizens Present.

Special to The Bee.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 3.—This
is a great day for the District people.
The weather is beautiful and the air is
calm and refreshing. There are hun-
dreds of people from all over the
country here today and specially from
the District of Columbia. The center
of attraction is the distinguished Com-
missioner Henry B. F. Macfarland
who made the principal speech, Mr.
Macfarland is one of the most digni-
fied men in the United States, and
one of the most eloquent and easy
talkers one would desire to here.

THE RECEPTION PARTY.

At the head of the receiving party
stood ex-Commissioner John W. Doug-
lass, next to whom was the president
of the District Board, Henry B. F.
Macfarland. Next in order was Com-
missioner Ross, Engineer Com-
missioner Lansing H. Beach, ex-Com-
missioner John B. Wright, John J. Edson,
John F. Wilkins, and Justice Job Bar-
nard. These were the members of
the committee of arrangements. The
government exhibit at the exposition
is by far the most artistically arranged



Col. J. W. Douglass.

of all, and the rotunda was an ideal
place for the preliminary exercises of
the day. In the very center of the
rotunda stands a large model of a
lighthouse, and surrounding this,
working specimens of lighthouse
lamps, right and left, and the
visitors and receiving party. Outside
of the line formed by the marines
stood hundreds of people who listened
with delight to the strains of the
famous band from the District.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman
Gage was present. Just at the close
of the reception Mayor Diehle, of Buf-
falo, arrived and was heartily greeted
by the officials. In the gallery, occu-
pied by the government officers under
the supervision of Mr. W. V. Cox, sat
a large gathering of Washington ladies,
who looked down upon the impressive
scene below. Everywhere there was
the most cordial feeling expressed to-
ward the District people present.
Nothing was left undone by the of-
ficials of the exposition to show him
every courtesy.

Among those present at the recep-
tion from the District were: Attorney
for the District A. B. Duvall, W. Riley
Diehle, Andrew Lipscomb, S. T.
Thomas, C. C. Lancaster, W. J. Friz-
zelle, Miss Ella B. Gleason, Miss Ross,
J. C. Boykin, Frank M. McKenzie, Mr.
and Mrs. La Petra, L. M. Saunders,
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Lock-
wood, Miss Young, Mr. Niven, F. P.
Madigan, George W. Cook, R. H.
Graham, Miss Barnes, J. H. Vermilyea,
Mrs. O. P. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt,
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Thomas, and Mr.
C. P. Schmidt.

Directly after the reception a lunche-
on was given by Commissioner Mac-
farland at the handsome restaurant in
the stadium. There was present
Mayor Diehle, Maj. Symon, U. S. A.,
the District Commissioners, Mr. and
Mrs. John J. Edson, Miss Edson, Mr.
and Mrs. Barry Bulkley, Mrs. Macfar-
land, and others of the committee of
arrangements, as well as several
guests from Boston.

ADDRESSES AT TEMPLE OF MUSIC

Before 2 o'clock the spacious Tem-
ple of Music galleries and auditorium
were filled to overflowing, every seat
being occupied. Ex-Commissioner
John W. Douglass presided. Besides
the Commissioners and the speakers;
there were on the stage Gen. George
H. Harris, Mayor Diehle, and mem-
bers of the committee of arrangements.
Mr. Douglass opened the exercises
with a brief speech, as follows:
The citizens of the Capital of the
United States, I can assure you, ap-
preciate fully this great international
exhibition and this special occasion,
and believing in common with the
people of the continent, that it
will result in a closer union of friend-
ship and a stronger bond of friend-
ship—a friendship which at no distant
day will be the equivalent in the

world's affairs of united strength and
influence.

It is a beautifully significant fact to
the thoughtful civilized man that
whereas so long in the history of the
past men met on battle-fields only
when instituting comparisons of na-
tional progress and strength, now in
these better and wiser times we meet
here, as friends, comparing the arts
and ways of peace in the progress of
industrial, educational, and esthetic
growth. Now indeed peace hath her
victories no less renowned than war.

PRODUCTIVE OF A COMMON HISTORY.

An individual life, social affairs in
which we come together at our sev-
eral homes, to enjoy their respective
hospitalities and appointments, initiate
and cement cordial relations, so in
these great international affairs where
we meet to compare varied progress,
the effects must be to stimulate na-
tional improvement and beget a com-
mon aim and history. Holding such
sentiments and alive with such antici-
pations, it certainly must be good to
be here, and let us congratulate one
another that we are here today under
such cheering auspices.

Permit me, in behalf of the com-
mittee of arrangements for the Dis-
trict of Columbia, to thank the gentle-
men of the management of the Ex-
position for their constant attention and
hearty co-operation in all of the ar-
rangements for this day.

Director General Buchanan spoke
in a happy vein, and referred wittily
to social and official affairs of the
District. Without the District of
Columbia and without the influence
from there during the past century
this exposition, he said, would not
have been possible. It had been due
to those virtues of civic life and noble
manhood that have emanated in and
gone out of the District of Columbia
that made this and all preceding ex-
position in our grand country a possi-
bility.

Mr. Buchanan welcomed in genial
words in behalf of the exposition
management the District officials and
citizens. In referring to Washington
once more, he said it represented the
definition of faith—"the substance of
things hoped for and not seen." Mr.
Buchanan also paid a high compliment
to the Marine Band.

Following Mr. Buchanan's remarks a
medley was rendered which embraced
"Dixie." The thousands of hearers
cheered.

MR. MACFARLAND'S ADDRESS.

Commissioner Macfarland's ad-
dress was devoted to the history and
upbuilding of the District of Columbia,
and was eloquent and entertaining. It
was the principal address of the day
and was closely followed by the large
audience in the Temple of Music. He
said, in part:

This unique government of the Dis-
trict of Columbia would not have been
continued, and would not have been
successful, had it not been in fact
more responsive to public opinion than
any other in North or South
America. Self-government of the
most direct and effective character is
the possession of the people of the
District of Columbia. The President
has always chosen as Commissioners
men whose character and abilities
gave them the support of their fellow-
citizens, and the Commissioners and
Congress have always welcomed every
expression of the public will. The
government of the District of Colum-
bia is, therefore, admittedly the best
in the United States, because it is a
government by the best citizens, with
partisan politics, the professional poli-
tician, and the municipal jobber abso-
lutely eliminated. The District of
Columbia desires to exhibit at the Pan-
American Exposition its form of gov-
ernment as its best and most charac-
teristic product, which can not be du-
plicated for honesty and efficiency. It
is becoming the most beautiful Capital
in the world, and has doubled its pop-
ulation and wealth under it.

ADVANTAGES AS A RESIDENCE CITY.

In the celebration, on the 12th of
last December, of the centennial anni-
versary of the founding of the District
of Columbia, the speakers at the ex-
ecutive mansion and at the Capitol
showed that the District of Columbia
held its own in the progress of the
nineteenth century. It had not be-
come the "commercial emporium" of
the first order for which George
Washington hoped any more than it
had become the home of the national
university of which he dreamed, and
for which he made a large bequest,
yet it has an economic and commer-
cial development which surprises even
its own inhabitants with every census,
and it has room and special facilities,
without endangering the peculiar ad-
vantages of Washington as a residence
city, for the large expansion of man-
ufacturing enterprises, while it has be-
come a university center with twenty
five hundred collegiate students, and
besides its colleges, possesses those
great mines—scientific research, the
government libraries and collections
with a million volumes and thousands
of scientific treasures, which are now
to be made more accessible than ever
to the graduate student.

But the distinction of the District of
Columbia lies in the fact that it is
more than a commercial or a college
center—more, even, than a place of
scientific research. It is the National
Capital, the home of the national gov-
ernment, the official residence of the
President, his Cabinet, the Supreme
Court, the Congress, and the ambas-
sadors and ministers of all the other
governments of the world accredited
to the United States. This is, and
ought to be, and always will be, its
distinctive glory. It had this at its
beginning a hundred years ago, when
President John Adams announced for-
mally the transfer of the seat of gov-
ernment to its borders. Even then it
had that fine society which it has al-
ways had since, and that noble life,
full of interest and culture, of high
pursuits and great affairs. It has not

the most polyglot population, but it
has the most cosmopolitan interest in
the United States.

HOME OF ALL OUR PUBLIC MEN.

All the Presidents, except George
Washington, and all their cabinet offi-
cers, all the Chief Justices from John
Marshall down, and all their associ-
ates in the Supreme Court; all the
Vice Presidents since Jefferson, all the
Senators and all the Representatives
since the Fifth Congress; all the am-
bassadors and ministers of foreign
governments since 1800, all the great
officers of the army and navy, and
many of our most eminent scientists
have been residents of the District of
Columbia, and have contributed to its
society, always distinguished for its
refinement and culture, not only the
honor of their presence, but the riches
of their minds. More important still,
the public men have done their great
deeds and spoken their great words,
making in large measure the history
of our country, in the District of Col-
umbia. Simply to recall the names of
men whose biographies are that
history will give you a true conception
of the wealth and greatness of the Dis-
trict of Columbia, which claims them,
their speeches, and their actions at

and too patriotic too seek selfish ends,
and who gave to their country what
other men gave to themselves. It
tells the youth of the country that
there is something better than selfish-
ness, and summons them with resist-
ible call of duty to the unselfish life of
patriotic endeavor.

THE BEE AND CHEATHAM INDORSED.

The South Says Both Are Right. Incendiary
Speeches Dangerous—Fortune and Pledge
Condemned.

Weldon, N. C., August 30th 1901.
Hon. W. Calvin Chase,
Editor, Washington Bee,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I congratulate **THE BEE**
in the many manner in which it de-
fended Recorder H. P. Cheatham in
the Post interview of a week or so ago
against the attack made by Col.
Pledger of Atlanta and Mr. T. Thomas
Fortune of New York. Mr. Cheat-
ham's interview was correct and every
conservative man in the South, both
White and Colored, endorses Mr.
Cheatham's statement. Mr. Cheat-
ham is an authority and the people of



HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND.

their best as its own. Each of them is
claimed by some State, possibly as its
proudest boast, but all of them belong
to the District of Columbia, where they
lived out their greatness in word and
in deed.

The intelligent American, visiting
Washington for the first time, sees not
only that it is beautiful for situation
and beautiful in itself, with its splen-
did avenues and streets, its parks and
trees, its noble buildings and hand-
some residences, but that it is majestic
and impressive in its memories and
associations. He sees it peopled with
our leaders in the century whose pro-
gress this Exposition celebrates. In
the Executive Mansion, in the Capitol,
on Pennsylvania avenue, he walks in
the footprints of the greatest men we
have known, and he sees at every
turn reminders of their lives and their
work. The Washington Monument,
towering above all similar structures
in the world, is a symbol not only of
the great and pure founder's life, but
of the life of the city which he found-
ed, in its greatness and simplicity, in
its high aspirations, and in its separa-
tion from mercenary considerations. We
need no Westminster Abbey while we
have Washington to preserve to us
that which can not be wrought into
marble or bronze, the very spirit of the
best that was in our statesmen and
heroes, and in performing this high
office it rises in simple grandeur above
the marts of the money-makers and
the gatherings of the factories.

MORE POPULATION THAN SOME STATES.

From the windows of the Wash-
ington Monument 500 feet above the
ground, and almost in the center of
the original District of Columbia, one
can survey almost its entire extent
without a glass. It is a small state,
though not so small as Athens or
Rome. It is smaller than any other
political division of the United States,
although it has more population than
six of the States—Delaware, Idaho,
Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Neva-
da, and than any of the Territories. It
is not rich in money, as riches go to
day, though it is not poor, as riches
went but yesterday. But it is wealthy
in the common wealth of greatness, in-
tellectual and spiritual, in good gov-
ernment, good society, outward beau-
ty and inward grace, noble men and
memories, and a glorious history. It
stands supreme, far above the terrible
waves of materialism, for intellectual
and spiritual achievement, for high
thinking and fine living, and for those
ambitions which cannot be satisfied
with sordid gain or sensuous pleasures.
Its voice sounds above the clamor of
the market places to remind us of men
who were too busy to make money,

North Carolina regard him as such
and he knows the condition of our
people in the South, and he knows
well that the colored people are in
the South to stay, and both races
must be friendly to each other. Such
attacks as Mr. Pledger and Mr. For-
tune made are incendiary in their ex-
pression, a tendency to continue to
stir up strife between the two races.

THE BEE is considered to be one of
the ablest papers published in this
country and the **HERALD** endorses
your course, we also consider you and
Mr. Cheatham our safest leaders. If
we had more Cheathams and Chases
the lynch law would be a thing of the
past. Long may **THE BEE** live in the
hearts of the people.

Attacks of that kind made by Mr.
Pledger and Mr. Fortune only could
be made North of the Mason-Dixie
line and at the expense of death and
destruction to our poor colored people
in the South and such attacks
should be stopped for they are no
friends to the laboring classes of the
colored people. Mr. Fortune can af-
ford to make those attacks in New
York but Mr. Pledger cannot afford it
in Georgia, North and South Carolina.
It seems that whenever good men like
Mr. Cheatham and yourself attempt
to bring about good relations which
should exist between the two races in
the South they are rebuted by these
two gentlemen.

We again congratulate you upon
your defense of the Recorder and we
bid **The Bee** welcome in our midst,
and we regard **The Bee** as a true
friend to the Southern Negro and we
ask you to continue your exchange
with the **HERALD**.

While we have the pleasure of being
your true friend,
S. G. Newsome,
Editor, **Neuse River Herald**.

WOULD NOT SERVE NEGRO MINISTERS.

Washington Divines Told They Could Not
Dine in Asbury Park Restaurant.

From the Asbury Park Daily Press.

Two Negro gentlemen of culture
and high standing, ministers of the
gospel and men of collegiate training,
recently entered an Asbury Park res-
taurant and ordered a meal.

In the presence of a room full of din-
ers they were subjected to the humili-
ation of being told that colored people
were not served there. They said
nothing but quietly left the place. The
gentlemen were Rev. Alexander C.
Garner, pastor of the Plymouth Cong-
regational church of Washington, D.

C., and Rev. Sterling N. Brown, pas-
tor of the Park Temple and of the
Theological department of Howard
University, Washington, D. C. The
following letter from Rev. Brown ex-
plains the occurrence:

Editor Press:—For several years I
have come from a busy city pastorate
to this spot on the sea-shore for rest.
I have walked your streets, boarded
your cars, witnessed your attractions,
attended the famous Ocean Grove
camp-meetings, all to personal profit
and inspiration. My training, in col-
lege, in the seminary, and since, in the
broader school of practical combat in
American life, has given me a keen
sense of the proprieties and common
rights of an American citizen. As
such I have endeavored for these
more than half dozen summers at the
Park and Grove to always act as be-
coming a christian gentleman.

With all the unreasonable prejudice
and inhuman insults shown my unfor-
tunate race it still remains that we are
human, and do have feelings just as
tender and a pride just as manly and
as easily wounded as can be found in
the bosoms of our brothers in white.
I go and come not as a negro or white
man, but as a common citizen of a
great country. I go under no disguise.
Nor do I carry a placard of racial iden-
tification. I pay my bills and like ev-
ery other sensible man do so for value
received.

Not till yesterday (Monday) have I
been refused any hospitality in this
"Eden spot" by the sea. A fellow
pastor of the same denomination, the
Rev. Alexander C. Garner, pastor of
Plymouth Congregational church,
Washington, D. C., a man of charac-
ter, refinement, culture and dignified
appearance, accompanied me to Ham-
ilton's dining room, Mattison avenue,
for dinner. My honored brother was
a little more marked in negro features
than I and so it was not difficult to
place our racial identity even on this
"darksome seashore."

The surprise awaiting us was the an-
nouncement, "We can not feed colored
people in this dining room." Can you
imagine our chagrin and humili-
ation? The remarks were made in the
presence of many ladies and gentle-
men at the tables. Like any self-respect-
ing men our whole manhood re-
sented the insult. But what could we
do? The insult had been boldly given
and there we were. We did the right
thing—walked politely out as we had
in, without making any bluster or side
show, but with wounded feelings and
this undertone of thought: "Is Ameri-
can justice to be forever gone?"

We are ministers of the gospel of
Jesus and have never been regarded as
fighting cocks. Indeed we have
strongly advocated the theory that ju-
stice and manhood rights for the ne-
gro in this country must come through
an enlightened, white America. We
have, however, consulted one of the
best lawyers of this place, looked up
the law and find that we have a clear
case against the proprietor.

This note is written to call the at-
tention of the multitude here gathered
and of the good people in the State,
who believe in justice and fair play to
these unlawful and unreasonable in-
dignities that will be righted—not so
much by law as by a public sentiment
based upon the golden rule and a gen-
eral spirit of true brotherhood such as
is taught in the life of Jesus of Naza-
reth.

STERLING N. BROWN.

WHAT NEW YORK CHEFS EAT.

Proper Grevillot, who has been con-
nected with the Delmonico establish-
ment 25 years, is a small eater and be-
lieves in the plainest of food.

The dinner of Jean Roth, chef at the
Hotel Netherland, on the day he was
seen, was of boiled beef and spinach,
with no other vegetables or dessert.

Gustave Mouvel, the chef at the Fifth
Avenue hotel, was seen while he was
at dinner. His meal consisted of a
small piece of fresh mackerel, pound
cake and claret.

Angelo Lamanna, chef at the Long
Beach hotel, never eats meat and sel-
dom fish, his sole food being cereals
with milk. He weighs over 200 pounds
and is the picture of health.

Pasquale Grand, chef at Sherry's, is
one of the youngest cooks in New York.
He eats but two meals a day, very light,
and consisting principally of soup. He
is not a lover of meat and drinks no
wine.

P. Enny, chef at the Waldorf, who has
been in this country 30 years, subsists
mainly on onion soup and beef tea.
Chef Enny is about 50 years old, short
and stout and well nourished. Chef
Enny is astonished at the quantity of
food, especially of sweet food, eaten by
American women.

"I can't remember when I last dined.
Certainly I have not eaten what you
Americans call a square meal since I
came to this country many years ago."
Saying this with a laugh and the shrug
of the shoulders so characteristic of
the Frenchman, Zanophon Kuzmier,
chef of the Hotel Savoy, sat back in his
easy chair in his little office and talked
gastronomy. Chef Kuzmier's state-
ment is especially remarkable when
his healthy, robust appearance is con-
sidered. "We absorb the food fumes,"
he observed. "When one takes and re-
tains in his system through the pores
roast beef, mutton and all other health
and strength giving foods he does not
require them in his stomach."

His Retort.

Waiter (suaevly)—Yes, that's the
exact amount of your bill; but—
er—b'm!—you have forgotten the
waiter, sir.

Guest (savagely)—Well, I didn't eat
the waiter, did I?—Puck.

THE NEGRO CONDEMNED.

UNFIT FOR THE BALLOT SAYS
AYERS.

The Negro Not Appreciative—His Freedom A
Mockery and Declared Unconstitutional

In the Constitutional Convention at
Richmond, Va., September 2, Gen-
eral Ayers a moss back democrat got
the floor and as soon as the conven-
tion went into committee of the whole
to consider the report on the pream-
ble and bill of rights, Mr. Ayers was
recognized and proceeded to make a
strong speech in favor of the submis-
sion of the constitution to an abridged
electorate. The speech of the attorney
general was especially interesting,
because of the bold manner in which
he dealt with the race question and
the subject of slavery. He prefaced
this by expressing his friendly feeling
for the negro, and declaring that he
would do nothing to deprive them of
full justice before the law in the pro-
tection of their civil rights.

"If there is anything in the history
of the conduct of the colored race
since the war that reflects upon their
capacity to take part in govern-
ment," said Mr. Ayers, "that history
has been written by themselves, and
rewritten in characters and acts that
cannot be misread."

"I want to say that our people were
not responsible for slavery. Virginia
was the first among Southern States
to protest against slavery and attempt
to put an end to it. It was originally
forced upon us."

Mr. Ayers had the reconstruction act
read by the clerk, and continuing, said
that in addition to this, another act
was passed in 1867 to further rivet and
fasten, disfranchisement upon the best
element of Virginia manhood. He de-
clared that the Supreme Court of the
United States had never decided that
the reconstruction acts were constitu-
tional, but had on every occasion in
which that question was presented
refused to pass an opinion on it. He
said that to the conservative party of
Virginia after the war was largely due
the escape Virginia made from the
reign of lawlessness and bloodshed
that almost destroyed the property
and governments of other Southern
States.

He said the membership of the con-
stitutional convention of 1868 was made
up of men from almost every State in
the Union, and had members from
Nova Scotia, Ireland, England, and
Canada; that the flower of Virginia
manhood was disfranchised from
occupying seats in the convention or
voting for delegates thereto, and read
a long list of classes of officers and
citizens prohibited from voting by the
call for the convention.

NEGROES OPPOSED BENEFICIAL MEASURES.

"Negroes were instigated to oppose
every measure proposed by the best
men of Virginia," Mr. Ayers contin-
ued with warmth. They were taken
from the farms and made beneficiary
to the Freedman's Bureau. I remem-
ber well when the citizens of Rich-
mond were compelled to keep nightly
vigils to protect their loved ones from
crime, brought about by the presence
of negro policemen placed in charge
of this order of the city. I remember
well the resolution we all formed here
to protect our loved ones or die in the
attempt.

"The chivalry of Virginia could not
vote, but their desperate determina-
tion and their influence was sufficient
to defeat the two most obnoxious of
the provisions of that instrument."

"The solid phalanx of the negroes;
the bush whackers, jay hawkers,
scallawags, and carpet baggers
sought by every means in their power
to pass those infamous provisions.
The white people of Virginia were
under the compulsion of Congress or
they never would have voted for it—
those who could vote."

"At best the vote upon that con-
stitution was a restricted electorate.
And now, when an opportunity is
offered us to correct this evil I con-
tend that there is no legal or moral
responsibility upon us to submit the
present constitution to the negroes of
Virginia for them to say that the illegal
acts of 1865 to 1869 shall be forever
indorsed by the State of Virginia."

HAS NOT BENEFITED HIMSELF

"Has the negro shown to-day any
disposition to profit by all that we
have done by school and other taxes
for his benefit to raise him to an in-
telligent exercise of the duties of citi-
zenship? The answer is that three
times he has voted in solid phalanx
against any proposition that has been
made to improve the conditions of
Virginia by means of a constitutional
convention."

"Mr. Chairman, to correct this
wrong done heretofore, I believe we
should incorporate in the organic law
a provision that will clarify the po-
litical atmosphere of this State, and for
that purpose I shall vote to submit
this constitution to an abridged elec-
torate. I would grant to all persons
of fair character who understand the
duties of government the right to vote,
I would not require a poll tax, prop-
erty, or other educational qualifica-
tion. I would provide a board of three
to determine on application for regis-
tration who met these qualifications.
I would have those men selected
because of their high and irreprocha-
ble character, one of opposite politi-

Continued on 8th page